

**YOUR
JEFFERSON
COUNTY
GOVERNMENT**



Keep in this or desk

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
REFERENCE COLLECTION

Not to be Taken from the Building

Ask at the desk for other material on the
subject for home reading

Assistants are pleased to help you.

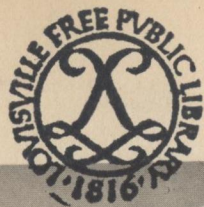
KH
R352
J45y
F

JS
451
249
542
1905
C-2

LOUISVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
300 West Liberty Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

This booklet is intended to serve as a reference guide to the governmental organization and services of Jefferson County and is made available through the offices of County Judge Marlow Cook. It is being sent members of the Chamber for informational purposes.

October 1966



Oct 1966



JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

The corner stone of the Jefferson County Courthouse was laid in 1838 under the impression that it was to be the Kentucky State Capitol Building. In 1839 the stone outside walls were built, but the work was stopped when it was learned that the State Capital was not to be moved to Louisville. Mr. James Guthrie was the promoter for the building of the Courthouse. For about 20 years nothing but the walls stood with no roof, no corridors, or finished rooms.

Work was finally resumed and carried to completion in 1859. It was dedicated as the Jefferson County Courthouse in the same year. The population of Louisville was just a little over 68,000 and the first horse-drawn streetcar was seen on the streets during this time.

The marble statue of Henry Clay which stands in the rotunda is a copy of the original by Joel Hart, famous sculptor of the last century. The statue was dedicated on May 30, 1867.

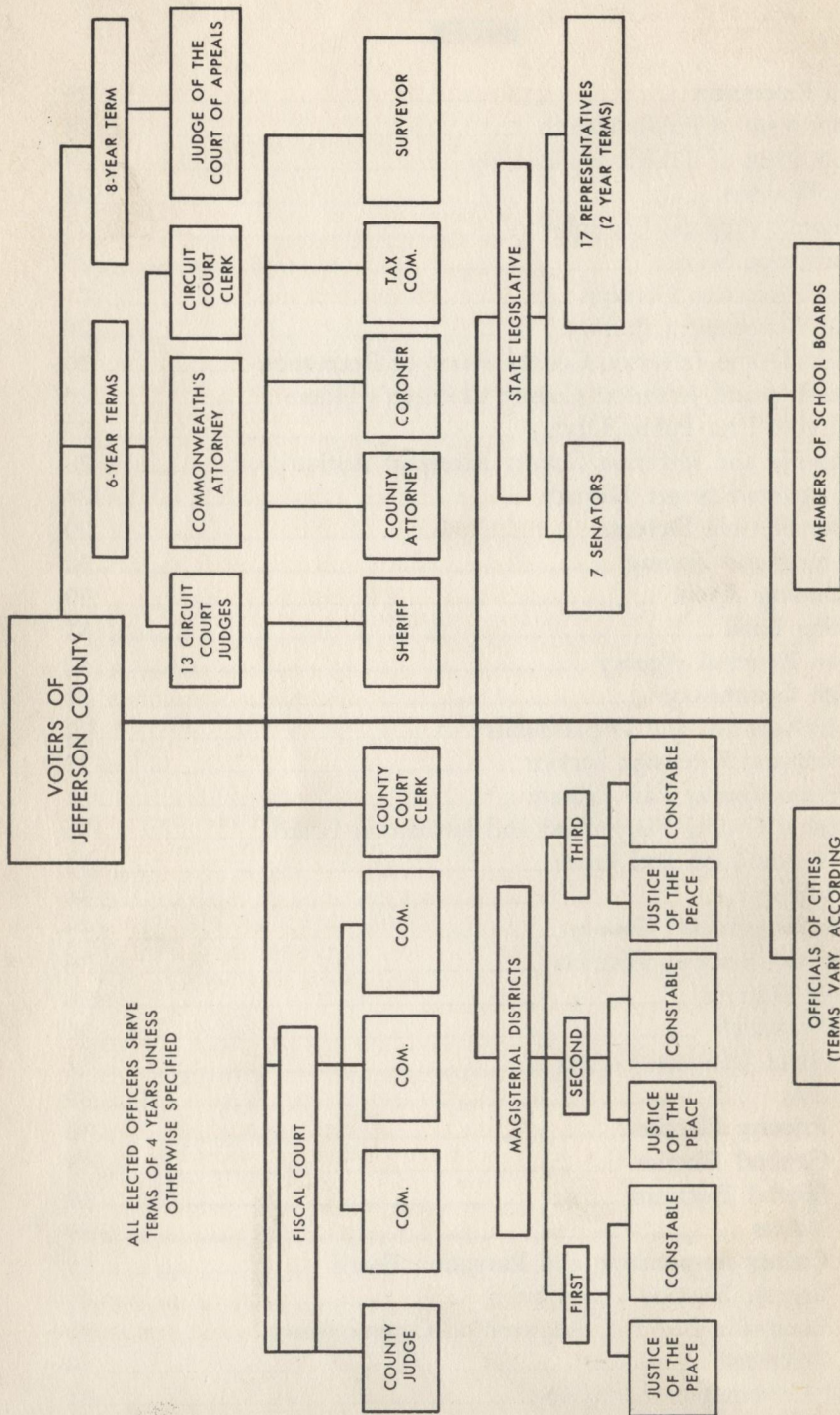
The Jefferson County Courthouse is an impressive structure of the Gideon Shyrock architectural period in Kentucky. The Courthouse has changed very little in original design other than to renovate various offices and courtrooms for more constructive use. It is located in the heart of downtown Louisville and faces on Jefferson Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

INDEX

Preface	1
History	2
State Officials Elected in Jefferson County	3
Judge, Court of Appeals	3
Circuit Court Judges and Circuit Courts	3
Common Pleas Branch	4
Chancery Branch	4
Criminal Branch	4
Commonwealth's Attorney	5
Circuit Court Clerk	6
Tax Commissioner	6
General Assembly	7
Senators	8
Representatives	8
County Officials	9
County Judge	9
County Court	9
Quarterly Court	11
County Commissioners	12
County Clerk	13
Sheriff	14
County Attorney	14
Coroner	15
County Surveyor	16
Magistrates (Justices of the Peace)	16
Constables	16
Agencies and Departments	17
Building Department	17
Building Maintenance Department	17
Convention Center	18
Department of Works	18
Fire Protection Program	19
Indexer	20
Police Department	20
Transportation Department	21
Welfare Department	21
Joint City County Agencies	22
Air Board	22
Air Pollution Control Commission	23
Community Action Commission	23

INDEX

Data Processing	23
Department of Public Health	24
Department of Traffic Engineering	24
Dog Warden	24
Economic Progress Commission	25
Information Service	25
Flood Protection Division	25
Local Government Radio	26
Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Recreation	26
Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home	26
Louisville Free Public Library	27
Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority	28
Metropolitan Sewer District	28
Office of Civil Defense	29
Planning and Zoning	30
Purchasing Agent	30
Sinking Fund	31
Urban Renewal Agency	31
Youth Commission	32
Other Agencies and Departments	32
Agricultural Extension Service	32
Jefferson County Law Library	32
Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board	33
Jury Commission and Juries	34
Southfields	34
Cities in Jefferson County	35
Sewer Construction Districts	36
Water Districts	36
Road Districts	36
Schools in Jefferson County	37
Elections	38
Primary Election	38
General Election	38
Special Elections	39
Voters	39
County Registration and Purgation Board	39
County Election Commission	40
Louisville Board of Registration Commissioners	40
Precincts	40
Local Government Law Center	41



PREFACE

For a number of years many of us in public office have felt the need for a handy reference booklet explaining the action of various county governmental offices and agencies, and other related information essential to the operation of county government. This booklet is intended, in part, to fulfill that need.

In addition, over the years the complexities of society and government have increased to the point where, we suspect, the average citizen is not fully aware of the multitude of governmental services performed by his county government. This booklet is intended to provide him and his fellow citizens with information on the various services.

Finally, there are many requests from students and others for information on one or more county agencies in particular, or county government in general. These requests remind us that, particularly, the young people throughout Kentucky have an increasing awareness of their responsibility as young adults. We are delighted to receive these requests but frequently lament the fact that we have no material available for their purposes. This booklet, we trust, will go far in supplying them with this information.

In the scheme of state government, counties hold a place as the local administrative arm of the state. Counties were formed primarily for administrative convenience; that is, to carry out, through their elected officials, the state functions at the local level. Generally speaking the powers of a county are limited to such authority as specifically granted it by state statute. A city, on the other hand, has a legislative body in its aldermen or councilmen and may, as a general rule, pass local laws, called ordinances, not prohibited by the Constitution or state statutes. Counties have no local legislative body as such.

Most of the elected officials discussed in this booklet are constitutional officers. This means that their offices were created by the Constitution of Kentucky. The constitutional officers mentioned are Judges of the Court of Appeals, Circuit Court Judges, Commonwealth's Attorneys, State Senators and Representatives, Circuit Court Clerks, County Judges, County Clerks, Sheriffs, County Attorneys, Coroners, County Surveyors, Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, and Constables. The other elected officials are statutory officers, their offices having been created by state statute.

The Kentucky laws contain many provisions that relate only to Jefferson County. This is due to the large concentration of people living within the boundaries of Jefferson County which brings forth specialized problems calling for specialized solutions. However, the basic operation of Jefferson County is not unlike that of any other county in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Therefore, an attempt has been made to point out where Jefferson County's government is different from others in the state. In this way, it is hoped that the booklet can be of some aid to interested persons elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

This booklet is not intended to be an exhaustive study of the duties or functions of any agency or officer. Such a work would be too monumental for our purpose.

HISTORY

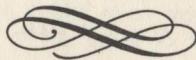
In 1776 what is now the entire state of Kentucky was a part of Fincastle County, Virginia. That year, Fincastle County was divided and Kentucky County was formed. In May, 1780, Kentucky County was divided into Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln Counties. In 1823, Jefferson County was divided into twenty-eight counties, including Jefferson County as it is today. Its area is 375 square miles.

Louisville, the principal city in Jefferson County, was settled in 1778 by General George Rogers Clark during the American Revolution. Louisville's location on the Ohio River made it an important riverport and frontier town. Louisville was incorporated as a city and received its first charter in 1828.

The Jefferson County Courthouse was designed by the noted architect of that period, Gideon Shryock. It was begun in 1838 and was intended to be the state capitol. Shortly thereafter, Frankfort was designated the state capital as a result of a "tug of war" between eastern and western interests with Louisville and Lexington as the principal contenders. In 1862, the state legislature, driven from Frankfort by Confederate forces, met in the Jefferson County Courthouse.

The outside walls of the courthouse were completed in 1839 and covered with rough boards. The building stood thus for twenty years. Work was finally resumed and carried to completion in 1859. When the courthouse was started the Galt House, a famous hotel and popular meeting place, was in its twenty-fourth year of operation. The courthouse was constructed of Bedford, Indiana limestone and cost approximately \$500,000.00. The marble statue of Henry Clay which stands in the rotunda of the courthouse was dedicated May 30, 1867.

In 1859, the population of Louisville was 68,030. This was the first year that a horse-drawn rail car was seen on the street. The current population of Jefferson County, as reflected by the 1964 census, is 649,445, of whom 389,044 reside in the city of Louisville.



CHAPTER I

STATE OFFICIALS ELECTED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

The officers discussed in this chapter are state officers made so by the Constitution or by state statute. The tax commissioner and the circuit clerk are elected in each county in the Commonwealth. This is not necessarily true of the other state officers discussed. They are elected from districts which may comprise several counties, one county, or in the case of senators and representatives there may be several districts in one county.

JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS

A judge of the Court of Appeals is an elected state official. The Court of Appeals is the highest court in Kentucky and has the power to review judicial decisions made in the lower courts of this state, when they are appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Kentucky is divided into seven appellate court districts. One judge is elected from each district to the Court of Appeals for a term of eight years. Jefferson County comprises the Fourth Appellate Court District.

A judge of the Court of Appeals must be at least thirty-five years of age and must have practiced law for at least eight years. He must also have been a resident of Kentucky for five years and a resident of the district from which he is running for the two years immediately prior to his election.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES AND CIRCUIT COURTS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is divided into forty-nine judicial (circuit court) districts. Many of these judicial districts contain two or more counties and are presided over by only one circuit judge who hears both civil and criminal cases.

Jefferson County constitutes the Thirtieth Judicial District and because of the county's large population and amount of litigation, the Jefferson Circuit Court has thirteen (in 1965) divisions, each presided over by a circuit judge elected for a term of six years. The thirteen divisions are grouped into two civil branches — Common Pleas and Chancery, and one Criminal Branch.

1. Common Pleas Branch. The term *Common Pleas* Court is derived from the Latin word "communia placita", or actions by one person against another. The most prevalent cases tried in Common Pleas Courts are automobile accident cases involving personal injury and property damage. The Common Pleas Branch tries many other types of personal injury and property damage cases, libel and slander actions, breach of contract and will contests. In most instances cases tried in Common Pleas Courts are tried before a petit jury (see Jury Commissioners and Juries). The Common Pleas Branches of the Jefferson Circuit Court (seven divisions) also conduct the hearings which seek to determine the mental competency of persons alleged to be mentally ill or mentally defective. Competent medical proof is always used in making this determination and a jury is usually impaneled to hear the case. If the person has no lawyer the Judge appoints one. The Commonwealth's Attorney is also in attendance to assist in protecting the individual.

2. Chancery Branch. Chancery Courts or Courts of Equity (four divisions), like the other courts, are an outgrowth of the English legal system. In England when a person had been wronged and there was no appropriate law to give him relief, he appealed to the King. His complaint was heard by the King's chancellor. Thus the name, Chancery Courts. It is now said that a person goes before the Chancery Court when he has no adequate remedy at law. Such cases may include enforcement of liens, disputes regarding real estate, clarification of trusts, injunctions, questions involving the constitutionality of laws, divorces, child custody hearings, adoptions, and terminations of parental rights. The Chancellor rarely uses a jury but may request the services of a jury in a trial.

3. Criminal Branch. Criminal Courts (two divisions) try all criminal cases involving felonies, indictable misdemeanors, and appeals from lower courts. These courts supervise the selection of the grand jury. All defendants before the Criminal Courts are entitled to trial by a petit jury. (See Jury Commission and Juries). The Criminal Branch of the Circuit Court also oversees the *SUPERVISOR OF DELINQUENT PARENTS*. This officer processes cases in Criminal Court involving child desertion and non-support. These cases are coordinated with the Juvenile Court and the County Attorney's office.

The Circuit Court Judges appoint a *COMMISSIONER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT (MASTER COMMISSIONER)* for a term of four years. He and his deputies serve principally the Chancery Branch of

the Jefferson Circuit Court. They hear evidence and make recommendations to the judges in uncontested divorce cases and cases involving alimony and child support. The Commissioner also handles all sales of land for the Circuit Court arising out of foreclosure suits and other actions involving judicial sale of land. All cases heard by the Commissioner are first referred to him by a Circuit Judge. The recommendation of the Commissioner must be approved by the Judge before it becomes final. In most other counties the offices of master commissioner and receiver are combined.

The Jefferson Circuit Court judges also appoint a *RECEIVER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT*. He is in charge of all money paid in to the Circuit Court by order of the Judge. The Circuit Court Judges meet together in what is called the *GENERAL TERM* to make court rules and to perform certain other functions required by law.

Each Circuit Judge must be at least thirty-five years of age, a citizen of Kentucky, and a resident of the district in which he is elected for the two years immediately prior to his election. In addition each Circuit Judge must have been a practicing lawyer for eight years.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY

The Commonwealth's Attorney is a state officer elected for a term of six years. In many states this officer is called the State District Attorney. The Commonwealth of Kentucky is divided into forty-nine Judicial Districts with Jefferson County comprising the Thirtieth Judicial District. Each Judicial District has one Commonwealth's Attorney.

The Commonwealth's Attorney represents the Commonwealth of Kentucky in criminal and civil matters arising in his Judicial District. He presents criminal cases to the grand jury for indictment and serves as the legal adviser to the grand jury. By law, the County Attorney of each county assists the Commonwealth's Attorney in the performance of his duties.

The Commonwealth's Attorney serves as prosecutor in the criminal branches of the circuit court of all persons indicted by the grand jury and also of persons who have appealed their case to the criminal court.

If the Commonwealth's Attorney believes a person charged with a crime is innocent of the charge, he may recommend that the charge be dismissed by the Judge of the Criminal Court.

In Jefferson County, as may be true in other counties, the Commonwealth's Attorney with his staff of assistants and detectives, in addition to the duties outlined above, often works with local law enforcement agencies in making investigations and arrests of law violators. He may also do this independently of other law enforcement agencies.

To be eligible for the office of the Commonwealth's Attorney, a person must be at least twenty-four years of age and have been a citizen and resident of Kentucky for two years and a resident of the district in which he is running for one year immediately prior to his election.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

The Circuit Court Clerk is elected for a term of six years. He supervises a staff which processes and maintains all official records for the circuit court. He provides clerks for each of the thirteen divisions of the Jefferson Circuit Court. All suits in circuit court are filed in his office.

The Circuit Court Clerk, as an agent for the State of Kentucky, sells driver's licenses, chauffeur's licenses, and motor boat licenses.

The circuit clerk's office accepts petitions seeking an inquest to determine the competency of persons alleged to be mentally ill or mentally defective. This office also processes petitions for special treatment of alcoholics and, as in the case of the mentally ill, the hearings are held in Circuit Court.

The Jefferson County Circuit Clerk, along with the Louisville Bar Association and the Jefferson County Fiscal Court, maintains a law library on the fourth floor of the Jefferson County Courthouse.

A circuit clerk must be at least twenty-one years of age, a citizen of Kentucky, a resident of Kentucky for two years, and a resident of the county in which he is elected for one year immediately prior to his election.

TAX COMMISSIONER

The County Tax Commissioner is a statutory* state official elected in each county of Kentucky for a period of four years. He is elected at the same time all county officials are elected, but unlike other county officers, takes office on the first Monday in December after his election.

The Tax Commissioner does not fix tax rates or collect taxes. His primary function is to determine the value of all the assessable property within the county through the assembling of various data as well as through personal inspection. The Tax Commissioner must, by law, apply a uniform method of appraisal to like categories of property. He then makes a value assessment of the property (100% as of January 1, 1966). To the Tax Commissioner's assessment the County Clerk applies the applicable tax rate and the resultant tax bill gives the amount of taxes a person must pay. The Sheriff collects the tax.

The county tax commissioner must be at least twenty-four years of age, pass a test given by the State Department of Revenue, and have been a citizen and resident of the state two years and a resident of the county in which he is a candidate for one year prior to election.

The BOARD OF TAX SUPERVISORS, composed of at least three members appointed by the County Judge, considers appeals from the valuation of property set by the Tax Commissioner when an appeal is made. The board has the power to raise or lower the valuations made by the Tax Commissioner.

**A statutory office is one created by state statute in contrast to an office created by a state constitution.*



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution vests the entire legislative power of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the General Assembly, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives. The basic job of the legislature is to make the state's laws, to determine the duties and services of the government, to provide for their execution, and to levy taxes and appropriate funds for their support. The General Assembly represents

the people of the state. It is the primary channel through which a government is held responsible and democracy is maintained.

The power to enact laws is restricted only by the federal and state constitutions. The General Assembly may not delegate its legislative powers. Numerous fields in which the General Assembly *must* legislate are defined by the constitution. It *may* legislate in any area not prohibited by the constitution.

SENATORS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is divided into thirty-eight senatorial districts. The General Assembly has authority to arrange these districts, and an attempt is made to make each approximate the other in population. One senator from each district is elected for a term of four years.

Many districts comprise several counties. Jefferson County, due to its large population, is currently divided into seven senatorial districts.

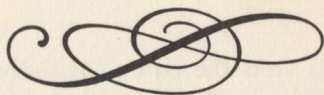
A state senator must be at least thirty years of age, a resident of Kentucky for six years, and a resident of his district for one year immediately preceding his election.

REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is divided into one hundred representative districts, which approximate each other in population. Some districts comprise three counties. Jefferson County, because of its large population, currently has seventeen representative districts.

Each district elects one representative for a term of two years to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

To be a representative one must be at least twenty-four years of age, have been a citizen and resident of Kentucky for two years, and a resident of his district for one year, immediately preceding his election.



CHAPTER II

COUNTY OFFICIALS

With the exception of County Commissioners, the officers discussed in this chapter are elected in each county in Kentucky. As you will find in the discussion, a commission form of fiscal court is brought about only by a vote of the people. In Jefferson County, only, the sheriff is also the jailer. All other counties elect a jailer at the same time other county officers are elected.

COUNTY JUDGE

The County Judge is the chief executive and ministerial officer of the county and presides over the County Court, the Quarterly Court, and the Fiscal Court. He is elected for a term of four years and must be at least twenty-four years of age, a resident of Kentucky for two years, and a resident in the county for one year immediately prior to his election. You will note that the Constitution does not require the county judge to be an attorney. In Jefferson County and some of the other populous counties, the county judge is by precedent an attorney. However, more than 100 of the 120 counties of Kentucky do not have an attorney as county judge.

The County Judge serves as the County Alcoholic Beverage Control Administrator. As administrator, his office investigates the applicant before the issuance of licenses to sell alcoholic beverages. He also acts as the enforcement officer for violation of alcoholic beverage laws and regulations. In Jefferson County this is handled by the judge's appointees. He also is required by law to divide the counties into precincts for holding elections. (See Elections.)

County Court. The County Court has jurisdiction over most cases involving condemnation of real estate by governmental authorities; cases involving change of name; cases involving formation of road, water, and sanitation districts; cases involving juveniles; the probate of wills and the administration of estates, and appointment and supervision of guardians of minors and committees for incompetent persons. In Jefferson County, the County Court is further subdivided into *Probate Court* and *Juvenile Court*, each of which is presided over by a trial commissioner or judge appointed by the County Judge. These commissioners are attorneys.

a. The JUVENILE COURT has jurisdiction over neglected, dependent, or delinquent children under 18 years of age and over adults charged with contributing to any of these conditions. Juvenile Court also has the responsibility for protective commitment and placement of children who are dependent or neglected.

In Jefferson County, the Juvenile Court has two divisions with two trial commissioners or judges. The Adult Division hears cases involving adults who contribute to the delinquency of minors and for nonsupport of minors. The Juvenile Division hears cases involving neglected or delinquent children. Cases sent from the County Attorney's office under the Uniform Support of Dependents Act are heard by the Adult Division. (See County Attorney)

Jefferson County Juvenile Court also operates as a major social service agency of county government, maintaining a large staff to provide psychiatric counseling and protective and probationary services for children under its jurisdiction. The Juvenile Court's nonsupport division collects and disburses support payments for dependent children. In 1965, over \$1,600,000 was collected and disbursed.

b. The PROBATE COURT supervises all proceedings relating to the estates of deceased persons, minors, and mentally incompetent persons.

In the case of a deceased person, the estate is administered by an *Executor* or an *Administrator*.

Administration is the management of a deceased person's estate for the purpose of collecting and preserving the assets, paying debts, and making distribution to the persons entitled by law to the proceeds of the estate.

An *Executor* is the person nominated in the will by the deceased to administer the estate. If a person dies without a will or does not nominate a qualified person to act as his *Executor*, the Probate Court appoints an *Administrator* whose duties are the same as those of an *Executor*. Both an *Executor* and an *Administrator* are termed "*personal representatives*" of the deceased. A will is probated when it is presented in probate court and proved by witnesses to be the will of the deceased person.

When a person has been declared mentally incompetent and unable to handle his own affairs, the Probate Court appoints a "*Committee*" to handle this person's property. The Committee usually consists of only one person.

A *Guardian* is the person appointed by the Probate Court to handle the property of a person under 18 years of age. If the minor is over 14 years of age, he may appear in court and request the court to appoint a certain person as his guardian. If the minor has living parents, one of the parents is usually appointed the Guardian. The most frequent situations requiring the appointment of a Guardian are when the minor inherits property or when for other reasons, money or prop-

erty is to be received by the minor. In many instances the will of a deceased person nominates a guardian for the infant children.

In all of the above instances of the appointment of an *Executor, Administrator, Committee or Guardian*, a bond is required to insure the faithful performance of their duties. They must periodically report to the court and are under the supervision of the court until their duties have been completed and they have been released from further service.

An individual serving in the above "fiduciary capacity" is usually a relative. However, this need not be so. Banks and trust companies are often appointed in this capacity as well as persons not bearing any blood relationship to the individual whose estate is to be administered.

The law provides that in each county the county judge shall appoint a person to serve as *Public Administrator and Guardian*. This person acts as administrator of decedents' estates in cases where there is no personal representative, and as guardian of orphans who have no guardian. He also serves as committee for incompetents in many instances.

Quarterly Court. The Quarterly Court is, by law, presided over by the County Judge. In Jefferson County, its "judges" or trial commissioners are appointed by the County Judge. All actions of a trial commissioner must be approved by the County Judge.

Quarterly Court is responsible for the arraignment and trial of persons brought before it as a result of criminal arrests or citations by county, state, or other peace officers. The less serious crimes (like traffic violations and breach of the peace) may be concluded in quarterly court. The more serious crimes must be referred to the grand jury for action in the criminal division of the circuit court. Clerks of the court are on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to process arrests, and accept bonds, where authorized, for persons under arrest.

Jefferson County Quarterly Court operates in three divisions — Criminal, Traffic, and Civil, with a trial commissioner in each division sitting daily. The civil division may try civil cases in which the amount in controversy is \$500 or less. Cases involving amounts over \$500 must be tried in Circuit Court.

Persons not satisfied with the results of the trial in Quarterly Court may appeal the decision to the Circuit Court.

The records of the Jefferson Quarterly Court are kept by the Quarterly Court Clerk, a statutory officer appointed by the County Judge for a term of four years. In many counties other than Jefferson, the county clerk acts as clerk of the quarterly court.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND FISCAL COURTS

The County Fiscal Court is, in effect, the governing agency of the county. It is the hub about which all other activities of county government turn. It is responsible for administering the county's financial affairs.

The Fiscal Court operates strictly under state statutes and, for this reason, does not have the broad governing powers of a city board of aldermen. The Fiscal Court can act only to the extent and in the direction which state law permits.

The County Judge is chairman of the Fiscal Court. As chief executive officer of the county, he exercises administrative control over the activities of agencies created by Fiscal Court. All actions, however, regarding their operation are approved by the Fiscal Court.

Most counties in Kentucky operate under the magisterial form of fiscal court whereby magistrates (justices of the peace) are elected from designated districts within the county. They, with the county judge, comprise the fiscal court. Of the 120 Kentucky counties, 107 operate under the magisterial form of fiscal court and the remaining 13 operate under the commissioner form of fiscal court. A vote of the people is required to change from the magistrate form to the commissioner form of fiscal court.

When there has been a change to the commissioner form of fiscal court there are three commissioners elected from the county at large for terms of four years. Jefferson County has the commissioner form of fiscal court and its Commissioners, together with the County Judge, comprise the fiscal court. One Commissioner is elected in the same year with the County Judge and the two remaining Commissioners are elected two years later. A commissioner must be at least twenty-four years of age, a resident of the county, and a citizen of Kentucky for two years immediately preceding his election.

THE CLERK OF THE FISCAL COURT in Jefferson County is a statutory officer who prepares and maintains the official minutes of the Fiscal Court and all other records pertaining to the activities of the Fiscal Court. He is appointed for a four-year term.

BUDGET COMMISSION. The County Budget Commission is composed of three members — the County Judge, who acts as chairman, the County Attorney, and one person appointed by the Fiscal Court. The commission estimates the county's receipts and expenditures for the coming fiscal year and prepares a budget based on these estimates. The state local finance officer must approve the budget as to form and classification prior to its adoption by Fiscal Court.

COUNTY AUDITOR. In Jefferson County the Fiscal Court employs an auditor who holds office at the discretion of the court. It is the duty of the County Auditor to make regular audits of all accounts and records of both the Fiscal Court and of all other agencies whose revenue is provided in whole or in part by county funds. He also keeps correct accounts and records of all receipts and disbursements of county funds and makes periodical reports to the Fiscal Court. In addition to the audits by the county Auditor, the Fiscal Court employs an independent firm of certified public accountants to audit the books of all county officers at least once a year.

COUNTY TREASURER. The County Treasurer, a statutory officer, appointed by the Fiscal Court for a term of four years, is the chief financial officer of the Fiscal Court. He receives and disburses tax revenues at the direction of the Fiscal Court. He may, with the Fiscal Court's approval, invest funds held by the county. In Jefferson County, during 1965, the county received over \$100,000 in interest from short term investment of such funds.

COUNTY CLERK

The County Clerk is elected for a term of four years. His office performs various and complex functions in county government.

The County Clerk is the custodian of voting machines and is responsible for maintaining them, preparing the machines for election, and delivering them to the voting places. The clerk prepares credentials for election officers and provides staff assistants for the election commission. The clerk also receives and processes absentee ballots. The Jefferson County Court Clerk supervises the county registration office which registers qualified voters residing in the county outside the City of Louisville. Registration of voters residing in the City of Louisville is supervised by the City Board of Registration Commissioners.

The County Clerk:

- a. records deeds, mortgages, liens, articles of incorporation, notary certificates, and other documents required to be recorded;
- b. prepares the tax bills for both real estate and personal property for the county;
- c. issues hunting and fishing licenses and occupational licenses;
- d. issues marriage licenses and maintains records of all marriage licenses issued in the county.
- e. sells automobile, trailer, motorcycle, and other vehicle licenses required by the State of Kentucky.

The County Clerk is the clerk to the County Court and maintains and records the minutes of the County Court.

The County Clerk must be at least twenty-one years of age, a citizen of Kentucky, and must have resided in the state for two years and in the county one year immediately prior to his election. In addition, no person is eligible to run for the office of county clerk until he has obtained a certificate from a judge of the Court of Appeals or a circuit judge that he has been examined and is qualified for the office.

SHERIFF

The Sheriff is a county officer elected for a term of four years. He is the chief law enforcement officer in the county. However, since Jefferson County has a large county police force for the apprehension of law violators, the Sheriff in Jefferson County usually does not participate extensively in this area.

The Sheriff is the tax collector for the State and the county. He deposits all funds collected and distributes them to the respective agencies.

The Sheriff serves summonses, subpoenas, and other legal papers issued by the clerks of the courts regarding civil and criminal court actions. He provides bailiffs for each court. A bailiff acts somewhat as a Sergeant at Arms for the court and he is a deputy sheriff.

In Jefferson County only, the Sheriff is also the jailer. Within the jail there is maintained a record room and reception room, laundry, sanitation department, and medical facilities for the prisoners.

The Jefferson County Sheriff and the Mayor of the City of Louisville are the only two officials elected in this county who cannot succeed themselves.

In order to become sheriff, a person must be at least twenty-four years of age and have been a citizen and resident of Kentucky for two years and a resident of the county in which he is elected for one year immediately preceding his election.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

The County Attorney is elected for a term of four years. He is the legal adviser to the Fiscal Court and is always in attendance at its meetings. As such, he advises concerning the legality of all actions taken by the Fiscal Court and assists in the preparing of contracts, deeds and other official documents for the Fiscal Court. He serves on the budget commission.

The County Attorney also serves as legal counsel and adviser for all public officials of county government. He handles all suits against or on behalf of county officials concerning the official conduct of their offices and aids the Commonwealth's Attorney in the criminal courts.

The County Attorney, in addition to the duties outlined above, handles the prosecution of criminal cases in Quarterly Court. Also, he handles cases involving child support under the Uniform Support of Dependents Act. This is a uniform law passed by all the fifty states and Puerto Rico to aid in enforcing support payments where the parent is in one state and the dependent is in another state.

Most support cases in Jefferson County under the USODA, as well as support cases where both parent and dependent are residents of Jefferson County, are heard in the Juvenile Court. The Jefferson County Attorney provides a prosecutor for the Juvenile Court, and the two criminal divisions of the Quarterly Court. He and his staff also handle, for the county and the state, actions for acquisition of land for public use.

The County Attorney must be at least twenty-four years of age, a resident of Kentucky for two years, and a resident of the county for one year immediately preceding his election. In addition, he must have practiced law in Kentucky for a minimum of two years.

CORONER

The County Coroner is elected for a term of four years. Though not required by law, the Coroner of Jefferson County has traditionally been a qualified medical doctor. A coroner must be twenty-four years of age, a resident of Kentucky for two years, and a resident of the county in which he is to be elected for one year immediately prior to his election.

Coroner cases are defined as: (1) any person who dies suddenly and has not been under the care of a physician at least thirty-six hours prior to death; (2) all homicides, suicides, and accidental deaths; (3) all persons who die within 180 days as a result of an accident or violence. In Jefferson County about one-third of the deaths each year are coroner cases.

A coroner's inquest is held each week before a jury of six reputable citizens of the county. These formal inquests are usually limited to three types of cases: (1) homicides; (2) accidents; (3) those cases in which an inquest is requested by the family or some responsible citizen.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

The County Surveyor is elected for a term of four years. His primary duties are the surveying of land within his county, keeping records of plats, and keeping all explanatory notes of surveys made by him. The County Court can give an order of survey to be carried out by the county surveyor.

Before the county surveyor can take office, he must file with the county clerk a certificate from a college or from the circuit judge of the district that he is competent to perform the duties of the county surveyor's office. He must be at least twenty-four years of age and have been a citizen of Kentucky for two years and a resident of the county in which he is running for one year immediately prior to his election.

MAGISTRATES

(Justices of the Peace)

Each county in Kentucky is divided into at least three and not more than eight magisterial districts presided over by a magistrate who is a judicial officer elected for a term of four years. Jefferson County has three magisterial districts with each magistrate holding court in the Jefferson County Courthouse.

Magistrate courts may handle civil cases where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$500.00. These courts also handle most cases between landlord and tenant regarding eviction of the tenant from the property.

Magistrates have authority over certain criminal proceedings restricted to misdemeanors and examining proceedings involving felonies. A magistrate's jurisdiction is co-extensive with the county.

A magistrate must be at least 24 years of age, a resident of Kentucky for two years and a resident of the district where he is elected for one year immediately prior to his election.

CONSTABLES

A constable is a peace officer with authority similar to that of the sheriff. He is elected for a term of four years at the same time as other county officials. One constable is elected in each of the magisterial districts. A constable's authority is co-extensive with the county.

The constable's duties include the execution of warrants, summonses, subpoenas, orders of court, etc., and in Jefferson County he serves as bailiff of the magistrate court.

He must be twenty-four years of age, a resident of Kentucky for two years and a resident of the district where he is elected for one year immediately prior to his election.

CHAPTER III

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Most of the agencies and departments discussed in this chapter may be found in any county in Kentucky in one form or another, with the possible exception of the indexer. This office is a statutory office for counties containing a city of the first class. Jefferson County is the only county in the state with a city of the first class. (A city must have a population of 100,000 or more to qualify as a city of the first class.)

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

For Unincorporated Area of Jefferson County

County building codes, zoning regulations and state safety codes are enforced by this department. Building, heating, electrical, and elevator inspectors operate from this office, checking to see that all required construction permits are obtained and all codes and regulations complied with. The building, heating, electrical, and elevator codes are kept up-to-date to reflect new materials and building methods.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission has designated the Building Department to be the enforcement agency of its regulations in the unincorporated parts of the county.

The Department issues building permits for all types of construction. Applicants must submit, in duplicate, building plans which have been approved by the Health Department, and a plot plan showing the size and location of the lot. All zoning regulations must be complied with. Other permits issued are heating, electrical, sign, house wrecking and house moving.

The Building Department assigns house numbers to all the houses in Jefferson County except those in the Cities of Louisville, St. Matthews and Shively. This involves keeping a close check on all new subdivisions, roads and streets. Other public agencies are kept informed of new numbers or changes in existing numbers or streets.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

The Building Maintenance Department, under Fiscal Court, is responsible for the repair, upkeep and janitor service of all buildings and building spaces owned or leased by the Fiscal Court. In 1965 this involved some 500,000 square feet of courtrooms, offices, storerooms, shops, garages, and many other types of facilities.

The Building Maintenance Department maintains a current inventory of space use and plans for future requirements.

Working closely with this department is the County Building Commission, an appointed statutory commission. The County Judge appoints the three commissioners. They serve without compensation and are responsible to Fiscal Court for the supervision of new construction of county facilities.

CONVENTION CENTER

Completely remodeled and air conditioned throughout, Convention Center is the most modern convention, exposition, and concert hall in Kentucky. Located in the heart of downtown Louisville and operated by a public corporation, this facility offers the ultimate in comfort and service for meetings, banquets, sports, tradeshow, and conventions. With its abundance of meeting rooms, the Center can accommodate groups from 25 persons to 7,000 and is ideal for conventions both large and small. It provides, under one roof, conference rooms, exhibit space, and a fully-equipped theater seating 800 persons.

Since its completion in April, 1963, over one-half million persons per year have been drawn to Louisville and Jefferson County to utilize this modern facility.

Information and availability of dates may be obtained from the Manager's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

The Jefferson County Department of Works was created by the Fiscal Court to consolidate many agencies whose functions were related but not coordinated. The department is headed by the County Road Engineer who must be a licensed civil or highway engineer.

The Jefferson County Department of Works is directly responsible for the maintenance and construction of county roads, sidewalks along major roads, and advising relative to the acquisition of rights-of-way for both. It also determines location of street lights and assists in developing and maintaining county parks. Improving and maintaining major drainage in the county with the assistance of the Metropolitan Sewer District acting as the agent for the county is also a function of the department of works. Right-of-way acquisition is coordinated through the County Attorney's office.

The Department of Works is directly responsible for approving subdivision construction plans and for the inspection of construction to insure performance in accordance with current regulations.

Private road districts, private or subdivision road improvements, encroachment permits, road closings, and speed and load limits on county roads are all a direct responsibility of the Department. The

Department reviews and recommends to the County Court all road district and private or subdivision road improvements and inspects these improvements. The Department approves all encroachments on county rights-of-way for driveway entrances and utility installations. Also the movement of oversized loads on the county roads must have the Department's approval.

The Department works in cooperation with a multitude of outside agencies:

Federal Agencies: The Corps of Engineers in drainage problems, floodwall maintenance and construction; the bureau of public roads through the state highway department.

State Agencies: The Kentucky Department of Highways in planning state and federal roads in the county; the rural secondary program and rights-of-way acquisition, and the rural highway program. The works department works closely with the Kentucky Department of Highways, Indiana highway commission, Clark County and Floyd County, Indiana, public road bureaus, and local planning agencies in Jefferson County in urban transportation matters.

Local Agencies: the Department works in affiliation with the City-County Engineering Department in all matters regarding traffic control; the City-County Civil Defense Office (cooperating as needed in emergencies); the Metropolitan Sewer District in matters regarding drainage improvements and maintenance; City-County Planning and Zoning Commission for the approval of subdivisions in unincorporated portions of Jefferson County.

FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAM

In 1965, there were 20 separate community volunteer fire departments in Jefferson County outside the City of Louisville. Between 750 and 800 volunteer firemen man 27 separate fire houses to give to the residents of Jefferson County efficient, effective, and economical fire protection which lowers the rates of fire insurance for each home owner in the County.

A single telephone number for the reporting of fire emergency calls has been established at the City of Louisville Fire Department available for the use of all volunteer fire departments. The County maintains five highly trained firemen at the Louisville Fire Department to receive calls, verify the location, and then alert the responsible department by a radio system. This system also gives the community fire departments a highly developed capability of mutual response to second and third-alarm fires. It also provides a communication system for the Civil Defense program in Jefferson County.

In 1965 Jefferson County volunteer fire departments maintained a total of 51 first-line pumpers, and 7 first-line reserve pieces of equipment. In addition 21 pieces of auxiliary equipment were owned by the departments. All this equipment is kept in the highest degree of readiness.

Twelve of the community departments are Fire Districts. Each of these levies a tax upon properties within its territorial boundary. The remaining eight departments are supported by dues from their member property owners. In addition, Jefferson County contributes financially to the operation of all twenty departments, with special grants available for the purchase of new pumpers and fire houses. Jefferson County maintains a Fire Protection Program, including a salaried director. His primary function is to serve as liaison between the Community Fire Departments, the Fiscal Court and various other governmental agencies.

Most recently, the Jefferson County Fiscal Court has secured a comprehensive health and accident insurance program for all of the members of the Community Fire Departments and, in addition, both the Shively and the Anchorage Municipal Departments. This coverage will pay up to \$20,000 in the event of death in the line of duty.

INDEXER

The County Indexer is a statutory officer appointed by the County Judge, subject to the approval of the General Term (Jefferson Circuit Judges). The Indexer compiles general cross-indexes to the records of the County Court and all divisions of the Circuit Court. The cross-indexes are arranged alphabetically with the surnames of the parties in concern appearing upon the records.

Records compiled in the Indexer's office include deeds, suits, wills and estates, Criminal Court indictments, liens, encumbrances on real estate, corporations and firms, and property plats.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Jefferson County Police Department, from its creation as a three man force in 1887, has grown into a modern law enforcement agency of over 350 persons. The Department operates over 75 vehicles twenty-four hours a day.

The River Patrol was created in 1964 and incorporated into the daily routine of the Department. The crews on board the police cruisers are skillfully trained in waterway navigation, waterway laws, and rescue work by the United States Coast Guard. This training is in addition to their regular police training.

The Jefferson County Police patrol a total of 2,608.25 miles of County, State and subdivision roads within Jefferson County. In the course of a year's duty throughout the County, the total force may travel as much as 3,000,000 miles or more.

County police officers are under a merit system supervised by the Police Merit Board. The Board takes applications, screens and tests applicants and certifies qualified candidates to the Department for appointment as police officers. The Board also supervises promotion examinations and certifies those eligible to the Department for selection for various levels of command within the Department. The board has four members appointed by the County Judge. The County Judge is an ex officio member, and may vote only in case of a tie.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

This department, under the Fiscal Court, is responsible for more than 150 County vehicles ranging from police and passenger cars to boats for policing the Ohio River.

Both routine maintenance and cost control are checked monthly with the help of the City-County data processing system. Thus, information on everything from the need for an oil change to the cost of maintaining each vehicle per mile is instantly available.

Because of the heavy driving demands placed on the county vehicles, especially police cars, the Transportation Department maintains a well-equipped parts department to speed the service and repair of all units.

Determining the most advantageous time to trade in old cars and purchase new ones also is the duty of this department.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Jefferson County Welfare Department is directly responsible to the Fiscal Court. All funds for administration and assistance are county funds. The department's services are available to all residents of Jefferson County, including the City of Louisville.

There are four divisions within the Welfare Department:

a. General Assistance Division provides financial assistance and counselling service to families and individuals who are in need and who meet eligibility standards.

b. Surplus Food Division distributes the surplus food supplied by the federal government. Eligibility is based on the number of individuals and the total income within a family group.

c. Protective Service Division gives casework service to families on the basis of a complaint of neglect or abuse of children. It also assists families in which a child is beginning to be involved in delinquent behavior. The emphasis is on keeping a family together and strengthening the family so that children may stay in their own homes. Attention is given to total family problems. Close liaison is maintained with Juvenile Court officials in this area.

d. Division of Alcoholism operates a school one night each week for alcoholics, and a counselling program in the county jail. Families of alcoholics are also given financial counselling, and group meetings with alcoholics as well as teenage members of their families are being planned. This department also screens applicants who wish to enter the state hospitals for treatment of alcoholism. Individual counselling is being given as part of a rehabilitation program which also includes referral to employment opportunities and vocational training.

CHAPTER IV

JOINT CITY COUNTY AGENCIES

Joint City-County agencies: The law permits governmental agencies to combine in the performance of certain governmental functions. The City of Louisville and Jefferson County have, as you will find from the discussion here, combined many of the departments and agencies. Preparations are now being made to combine the Parks and Recreation departments of the city and county. It is expected many more will be combined in the very near future.

AIR BOARD

The Louisville and Jefferson County Air Board, created by the State Legislature in 1928, is composed of seven members jointly appointed by the Mayor and the County Judge for a term of four years without compensation.

The board operates and maintains Standiford and Bowman Air Fields. The board finances its operations from user revenues, and maintains and develops air transportation facilities without direct financial contributions from the city or county.

The board performs its functions through a director of airports and a staff of over seventy persons. The board works closely with representatives of the airlines and governmental agencies at all levels to provide modern air service for Louisville and Jefferson County.

CENTER SPREAD MAP

On the following three pages of this center spread are maps of the Jefferson County area. Minor streets have been left out, and only the major traffic arteries are shown so that points of reference may be established.

The seven STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of Jefferson County are shown in BLUE outline on the map on the following page. Each district has a population of approximately 85,000.

The CITY OF LOUISVILLE boundary is shown in GREEN outline. The population of the City of Louisville is approximately 390,000. The population of Jefferson County is approximately 650,000. These figures are taken from the 1960 Census.

The STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS are outlined in RED on the map on the next page. There are seventeen districts in Jefferson County, and each district has a population of approximately 39,000.

Jefferson County is divided into three MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS. These are shown in BLUE outline on the small map two pages over. Each magistrate holds court in the Jefferson County Courthouse.

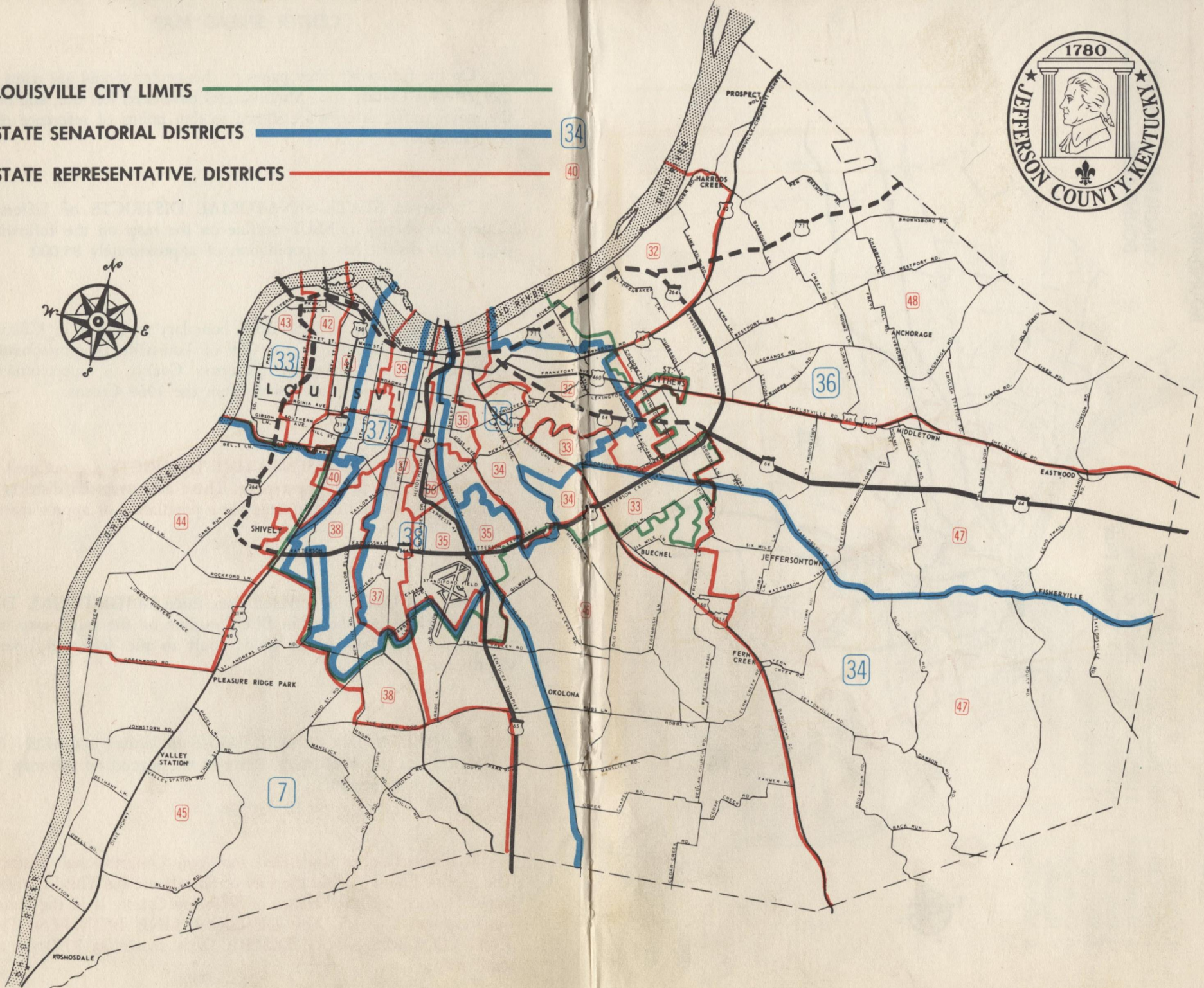
The JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS are located in GREEN, BY NUMBER, on the small map. Refer to the legend on the map for park name and location.

Jefferson County is divided into two Congressional Districts. The City of Louisville and the City of Shively are the Third Congressional District, and the balance of Jefferson County is in the Fourth Congressional District. The DIVISION LINE BETWEEN THE TWO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS is shown in RED on the small map.

LOUISVILLE CITY LIMITS

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

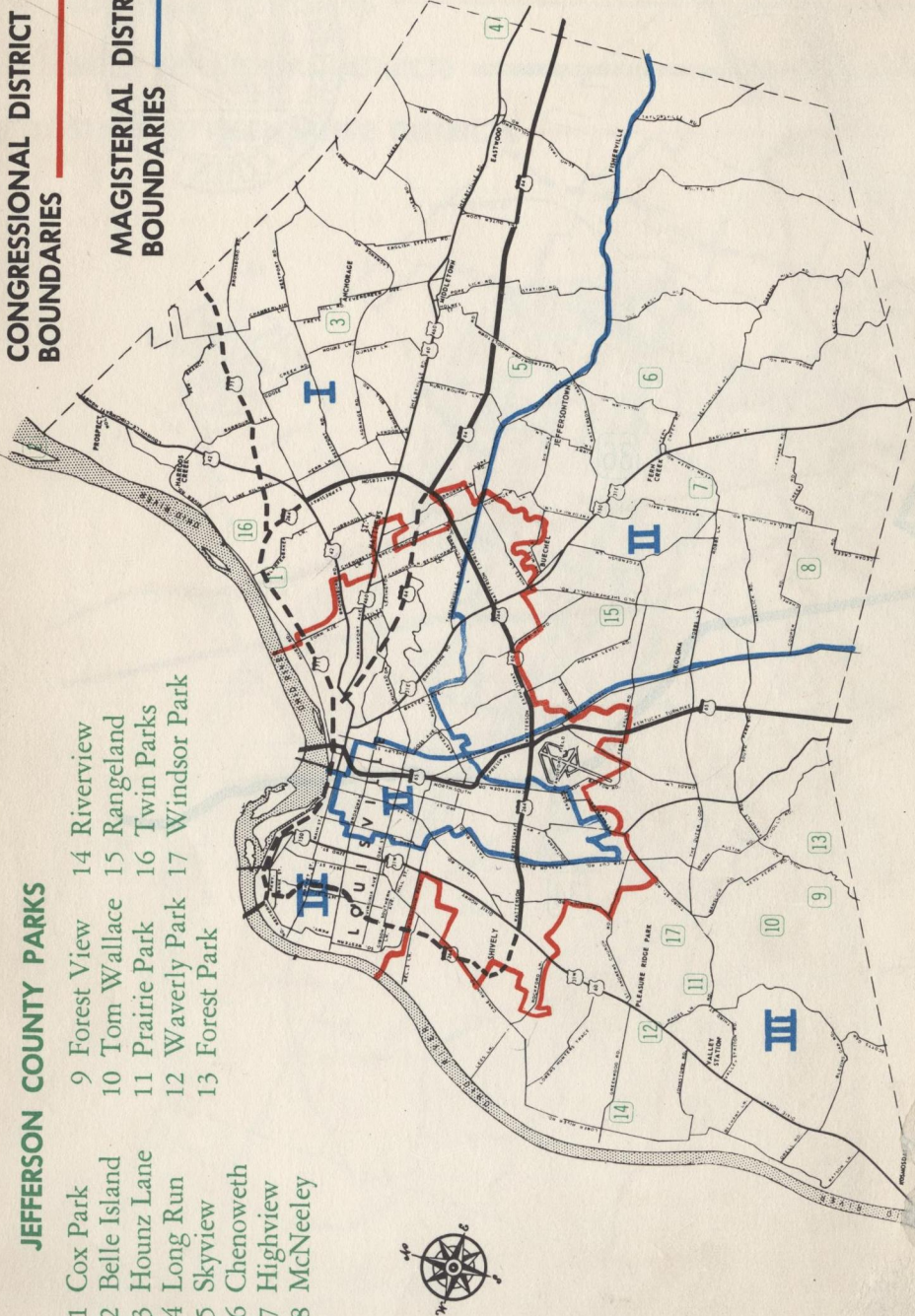
STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS



JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Cox Park | 9 Forest View | 14 Riverview |
| 2 Belle Island | 10 Tom Wallace | 15 Rangeland |
| 3 Hounz Lane | 11 Prairie Park | 16 Twin Parks |
| 4 Long Run | 12 Waverly Park | 17 Windsor Park |
| 5 Skyview | 13 Forest Park | |
| 6 Chenoweth | | |
| 7 Highview | | |
| 8 McNeeley | | |

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

The Louisville and Jefferson County Air Pollution Control Commission is a seven-member non-compensated board appointed by the Mayor and the County Judge, operating under a director.

The agency is responsible for preventing pollution of the air in Louisville and Jefferson County and enforces city ordinances and state law in this area.

The agency initiates prevention programs with regard to atmospheric contamination based on the results of the research programs conducted by various universities and institutes.

COMMUNITY ACTION COMMISSION

The Community Action Commission is a joint city-county agency created in August of 1965 primarily for the purpose of receiving and coordinating federal funds made available to local communities through the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The Commission is governed by a 33-member board, six of whom are appointed jointly by the Mayor of Louisville and the County Judge of Jefferson County. Ten members of the board represent ten designated impoverished areas and the remaining seventeen represent various public and private agencies in Louisville and Jefferson County. The entire board serves without compensation.

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Division of the Director of Finance of the City of Louisville serves as a single, unified computer service bureau for the City of Louisville, the Sinking Fund, the Fiscal Court, the County Tax Commissioner, the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and the Planning and Zoning Commission.

The establishment of the Data Processing Division as a joint agency in 1964 has placed at the disposal of city and county officials one of the most advanced municipal computer installations in the nation. The Division operates on a three-shift, 7-day a week basis four months of the year and on a two-shift basis the remainder of the year.

The Division prepares payroll checks and records, maintenance records on municipal vehicles, information relating to property assessments, and automobile registration. The Division processed and prepared 500,000 tax bills in 1965, while processing payments and collections, and preparing lists of delinquent taxpayers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health is a joint City-County agency administered by the Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Health. The Board consists of 7 members; with the Mayor and County Judge as ex officio members. They jointly appoint five other members for a term of four years. The Department's budget is primarily financed by contributions from the city and county governments with state and federal grants contributing a lesser share.

The Louisville General Hospital is operated under the direction of the Board. It is operated primarily for the care of indigent sick, but anyone requiring emergency treatment is accepted. To be eligible for regular admission to General Hospital or to its out-patient department (except for emergency treatment), an applicant must be indigent and have been a resident of Kentucky for twelve consecutive months and of Jefferson County for six consecutive months prior to admission.

The primary function of the Department of Public Health is to identify hazards and potential hazards to the health of individuals within the community and to take action to eliminate or control these hazards. To accomplish this broad purpose, the Department operates 10 divisions (not including General Hospital) under the Director of Health and his staff. The following is a list of these divisions: Division of Communicable Disease Control, Division of Tuberculosis Control, Division of Venereal Disease Control, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Division of Dental Health, Division of Health Nursing, Division of Environmental Health and Sanitation, Division of Health Education, Public Health Laboratory, and Division of Statistical Services.

DEPARTMENT OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

The Traffic Engineering Department is a joint City - County agency, responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of traffic control devices throughout Louisville and Jefferson County. The Department supervises the installation and maintenance of all street signs and traffic markers and, in the City, is in charge of parking restrictions and regulations. It constantly studies traffic flow along main arteries and busy intersections and works for speedier and safer traffic flow. The Department consists of the Electrical Maintenance Division, the Signs and Markings Division, and the Paint Shop.

DOG WARDEN

The Louisville and Jefferson County Dog Pound is a joint City-County agency operated by the Dog Warden and staff.

The agency's primary responsibility is the issuance of dog licenses, and the enforcement of state laws and city ordinances regarding the licensing of pets.

The agency assists the local Veterinary Medical Association and the Department of Health in conducting animal rabies clinics.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS COMMISSION

The Louisville and Jefferson County Economic Progress Commission was formed in March 1962 by the Louisville Board of Aldermen and the Jefferson County Fiscal Court. The Commission is made up of sixteen commissioners and one chairman, all appointed jointly by the Mayor and County Judge. It is operated by a paid director and staff.

The Commission's purpose is to act as liaison between city and county officials and private enterprise to:

1. Promote and assist new industries and commercial enterprise to locate in the City of Louisville and in Jefferson County.
2. Promote conventions and tourist travel in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County.
3. Assist any existing business or enterprise in expanding its facilities in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County.
4. Prepare and execute such programs of research and advertising as, in the Commission's discretion, will attract favorable attention to the economic, industrial, and commercial potentialities and facilities of the City of Louisville and Jefferson County.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The City-County Information Service was instituted in March 1965 for the purpose of directing citizens to the locations of various governmental activities and providing telephone information when requested. The Information Service operates from a small building at the corner of 6th Street and Jefferson.

FLOOD PROTECTION DIVISION

The Flood Protection Division is a joint City-County operation for the maintenance, repair, and upkeep of the Floodwall and 13 pumping stations surrounding the City of Louisville and Jefferson County. This division is operated in coordination with the Metropolitan Sewer District and the United States Corps of Engineers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO

The Local Government Radio Network is a joint City-County operation, providing mobile radio service for governmental vehicles other than police and fire, which have separate networks.

The network is equipped with a primary transmitter of 330-watt power and a standby transmitter of 100 watts.

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF RECREATION

The Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Recreation consists of five men appointed by the Mayor and County Judge to implement an adequate, comprehensive, well-balanced, and properly directed recreational system in Louisville and Jefferson County as it may appertain to the Ohio River and its tributaries.

The Board manages the Steamer "Belle of Louisville", purchased by the County in 1962, and subsequently renovated by the City and County. The Belle is now jointly owned by the City and County.

The Belle of Louisville is available for private charters and makes numerous public cruises during its season which lasts from April through October. Schools may use its facilities for field trips on the Ohio River and through the McAlpine locks.

The members of the Board serve without compensation.

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

The Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home is a child-care agency, operating under a 10-member board appointed by the Mayor and the County Judge. Members of this board serve without compensation.

The agency operates three institutions: Ormsby Village located in Anchorage, a public child care center for delinquent and neglected children; Children's Center, at 316 East Chestnut Street, a temporary detention facility for children referred from Juvenile Court; and Sunshine Lodge in Jeffersontown, a temporary shelter care facility while children are being placed in foster homes.

In addition, the agency operates a foster care program for placing children in private homes, and maintains a case work service.

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Louisville Free Public Library, now a joint city-county agency, descended from a long line of early libraries. Beginning with the Louisville Library Company in 1816 it continued through the Polytechnic Society which presented all of its assets to the Louisville Free Public Library in 1911. The present library was established by an act of the Kentucky legislature in April, 1902.

The library resources are available to all residents of Jefferson County for recreational and informational reading and research.

Consisting of the main library building at Fourth and York Streets, twenty-eight branches (nine of which are located outside or near the city limits of Louisville) and two county bookmobiles, the library offers a variety of services. Books, magazines, newspapers, phonograph records, paintings, movies are all available. Telephone reference service may be had by calling 584-4154. In addition, the library operates two FM radio stations and WFPK-TV.

The library will lend framed works of art, 16mm motion picture films, FM radios, musical scores, book bags, and for rainy days, umbrellas are available.

Neighborhood college classes, in conjunction with the University of Louisville, are available at some of the branches and an "Introduction to Music" series is offered by the Louisville Orchestra. During the summer vacation months, children's story hours are held at the main library.

You are invited to use any of the library's agencies and branches. Some of the City and County Branches are:

Main Branch and all departments	301 York
Audio-Visual Department	Library Place
Bon-Air	2816 Del Rio Place
Crescent Hill	2762 Frankfort Avenue
Eastern Branch	600 Lampton
Eline Memorial Branch	4210 Church Way
Fern Creek	Community Club Building
	6104 Bardstown Road
Highland Branch	1000 Cherokee Road
Iroquois Branch	601 West Woodlawn
Jefferson Branch	1718 West Jefferson
Jeffersontown	9553 Taylorsville Road
Middletown	Eastern High School
Newman Memorial Library	3920 Dixie Highway, Shively
Okolona	Southern High School
Parkland Branch	2743 Valley Avenue

Portland Branch	3305 Northwestern Parkway
Shawnee Branch	3912 Broadway
Shelby Park Branch	600 East Oak
Valley Station Branch	10646 Dixie Highway
	Valley Station
Waverly Hills	Waverly Hills Park
	Pages Lane East of Dixie Highway
Western Branch	604 South Tenth Street

(See center spread map for library locations)

**LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY
RIVERPORT AUTHORITY**

The Louisville and Jefferson County Riverport Authority is a six-member joint City-County agency established to maintain, operate, and expend such sums as are necessary and proper for the riverport and river navigation facilities. It is also authorized to acquire and develop riverfront property for industrial use. The initial capital for such a program was provided by matching funds from Jefferson County and the City of Louisville.

The Authority's six members serve, without compensation, for a term of four years. Three of the six members are appointed by the County Judge and three members are appointed by the Mayor.

METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT

The Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District was created by the state legislature in 1946. It is under the control of a 5-man board — 3 of whom are appointed by the Mayor and 2 by the County Judge. Upon its creation the District took over complete jurisdiction, control, possession, and supervision of the existing sewer and drainage system of the City of Louisville. Since that time the Metropolitan Sewer District has completed or has under construction over 370 miles of sewers, a sewage treatment plant, and interceptor sewers and pumping stations connecting the sewer system to the treatment plant. Other than six million dollars contributed by the City of Louisville through a general obligation bond issue toward the cost of the treatment plant, the construction of trunk sewers and interceptor sewers has been completely financed by revenue bonds issued by the District. Since 1957 lateral sewers in the City of Louisville have been financed by assessment against the benefited properties. In 1965 the total investment in the sewer and drainage systems in the City and

County under the District's supervision was approximately 67 million dollars.

The Metropolitan Sewer District exercises its statutory authority by reviewing and approving all plans for sanitary sewers and drainage in new subdivisions and developments in Louisville and Jefferson County. It also supervises the creation and administration of sewer construction subdistricts under a new statutory provisions enacted by the 1964 legislature and acts as agent for the Fiscal Court in implementing a *Master Plan for Jefferson County Sanitary Sewerage* adopted by the Jefferson County Fiscal Court in 1964.

For drainage work in Jefferson County, the Metropolitan Sewer District acts as agent for the Jefferson County Fiscal Court acting as the Jefferson County Surface Water Drainage District. Over the past few years several million dollars have been devoted to constructing improved channels to alleviate the most serious drainage problems in the County. With funds provided by the Jefferson County Fiscal Court, the Metropolitan Sewer District has improved the major part of the Pond Creek drainage system which has made several thousand acres of formerly worthless land available for industrial use. Jefferson County has recognized that adequate maintenance of improved channels is essential and is providing funds to permit the Metropolitan Sewer District, as its agent, to carry on a maintenance program which will insure continued benefits from the completed improvements.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

The Louisville and Jefferson County Office of Civil Defense is a joint agency financed by the City and the County; and, to a limited degree in some programs, by the federal government.

The Civil Defense Office draws and maintains contingency plans for the coordination of all local agencies in the event of national disasters. In the event of such disasters, the agency acts as an information center and coordinator of the activities of all agencies, public and private, and individuals engaged in rescue and relief work.

The Civil Defense Office has established and maintains a county-wide alerting system to warn citizens of severe weather or enemy attack.

The Civil Defense Office, under the direction of the Defense Department, administers national civil defense programs on the local level. In this role, the agency identifies, marks, and stocks public shelters. In addition, the agency operates training programs in the fields of shelter construction, shelter management, radiological defense, and first aid.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Planning and Zoning Commission. The Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission is made up of four ex officio members (Mayor, City Director of Works, County Judge, and the County Road Engineer), three city residents appointed by the Mayor, and three county residents appointed by the County Judge. The appointed members of the commission serve for a term of three years.

The principal activity of the commission is to undertake long-range studies for the guidance of public and private community development to insure a working and living environment best serving the community.

The commission, with its staff, drafts zoning regulations controlling land use in the city and county. The commission also supervises subdivision construction.

All plans prepared by the commission as well as zoning changes recommended by the commission must be approved by the Fiscal Court or the Board of Aldermen.

Board of Zoning Adjustment and Appeals. The Louisville and Jefferson County Board of Zoning Adjustment and Appeals is a statutory five-member board. The Mayor appoints a structural engineer with 10 years experience, a real estate dealer with 10 years experience, and one member at large. The County Judge appoints an architect with 10 years experience and one member at large. These five members serve a term of four years and hold hearings on petitions for and to authorize variances from strict applications of zoning regulations or restrictions.

The board also hears and decides appeals from decisions of the City or County Zoning Enforcement Officer where a party claims to be injuriously affected or aggrieved by an official action of the Zoning Enforcement Officer. Public hearings are also held in these cases.

The board is not authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the Planning and Zoning Commission, nor to change the zoning classification of property.

PURCHASING AGENT

The Purchasing Agent is a statutory office, responsible to the fiscal court for all purchases made by Jefferson County. This includes all materials used by the county such as automobiles, trucks, road equipment, office supplies, furniture, rugs, typewriters, printing, tires, gas-

oline, oils, concrete, cement, road tar, asphalt, sand, gravel, stone, automotive parts, radio supplies and equipment, janitor supplies, coal, uniforms, first-aid supplies, fuel oil, grass seed, fertilizer, court record books, groceries, storeroom, stockroom, or any other items needed by any department. The Purchasing Agent also advertises for bids on all items where the law requires and receives these bids at specified dates.

On July 1, 1965, the operations of the Jefferson County Purchasing Agent and the Purchasing Agent of the City of Louisville were merged under a Joint City-County purchasing agency with the County Purchasing Agent acting for the City of Louisville and Jefferson County Fiscal Court.

SINKING FUND

The Sinking Fund of the City of Louisville is the local government agency charged with retiring the bonded indebtedness of the City of Louisville and the collection of the city occupational tax. In addition the Sinking Fund collects fees for some twenty-five regulatory licenses required by the City.

The Sinking Fund is administered by a board called the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and three members appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

By contract the Sinking Fund also collects the Jefferson County occupational tax and the recently authorized school occupational tax.

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY

The Jefferson County Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency is made up of six members appointed jointly by the County Judge and the Mayor of the City of Louisville. The agency was formed in 1963 to undertake certain redevelopment projects in cooperation with the state and federal governments under the Housing Act of 1949. County urban renewal programs rehabilitate blighted areas into decent, safe, and desirable neighborhoods in which to live. The county's minimum standards for housing, called the Housing Code, were enacted by Fiscal Court in 1964 to prevent, wherever possible, deterioration and blight. The Health Department is responsible for enforcing this code.

In 1965, the County Urban Renewal Agency was merged with the Louisville Agency to form a single City-County redevelopment authority.

YOUTH COMMISSION

The Louisville and Jefferson County Youth Commission is designed to provide the Mayor and County Judge with information and recommendations related to programs and services for children and youth. It is also responsible for coordinating and improving the existing services to youth and stimulating the development of new approaches in working with young people.

The Youth Commission is governed by a board of 15 members who serve without compensation and are appointed jointly by the County Judge of Jefferson County and the Mayor of Louisville.

CHAPTER V

OTHER AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Jefferson County Agricultural Extension Service is an educational advisory service operated jointly by the county, state and federal governments and the University of Kentucky.

Farming is a major activity in Jefferson County and agricultural extension service keeps farmers up to date in the rapidly changing techniques of agriculture through individual and group meetings held with farmers by agents and specialists from academic institutions and government agencies.

The Agricultural Extension Service also maintains an extensive home economics program and the 4-H Club program in Jefferson County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

The Jefferson County Law Library was founded in 1952 to provide lawyers and the public with a source of legal information and reference material. The funds required to establish and maintain the library are given jointly by the Circuit Clerk, Fiscal Court, and the Louisville Bar Association.

The Circuit Clerk, Fiscal Court, and Louisville Bar Association jointly appoint the librarian, who is responsible for the now over 40,000 volumes contained in the library.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION BOARD

The Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board is a joint operation of the Fiscal Court and the Jefferson County Board of Education.

Jefferson County's park and recreation development reaches back to the late 1930's for its beginning. Its program is managed by an appointed five-member board who serve without compensation. The board in turn employs a superintendent and staff to administer the program. The board members are appointed for a four year term as follows: The County Judge appoints two, the County Board of Education appoints two, and one is appointed jointly.

The contribution of the Board of Education consists mainly of allowing the use of the school facilities while the Fiscal Court annually appropriates funds to assist in carrying out the program.

The Jefferson County recreation program is widely acclaimed and has received national recognition on many occasions during the years. A unique method of community participation characterizes the Jefferson County park system — a plan of cooperative community parks and recreation where cooperating communities suggest recreation programs they want and are willing to support. These communities work with the Board in the administration of the program and raise money to augment financial support from the Jefferson County Fiscal Court.

Jefferson County park and playground development includes 17 parks, totaling over 3,000 acres of recreation land use. The parks are listed in order of dedication. See center map for location.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cox Park | 10. Tom Wallace (1963) |
| 2. Belle Island (1963) | 11. Prairie Park |
| 3. Hounz Lane (1960) | 12. Waverly Park (1965) |
| 4. Long Run (1964) | 13. Forest Park (1965) |
| 5. Skyview | 14. Riverview (1965) |
| 6. Chenoweth (1959) | 15. Rangeland (1965) |
| 7. Highview | 16. Twin Parks (1965) |
| 8. McNeeley (1963) | 17. Windsor Park (1965) |
| 9. Forest View (1965) | |

Note: The County maintains 2 shrines in addition to the Parks — Long Run Baptist Church & Locust Grove, home of George Rogers Clark.

(See center spread map)

JURY COMMISSION AND JURIES

The Jury Commission, composed of ~~three~~^{nine} citizens of the County, is appointed by the Circuit Judges for the purpose of preparing a list of prospective jurors to serve on the grand and petit juries.

The Commission obtains the names for the jury list from the tax and registration rolls. All citizens over twenty-one are subject to jury duty unless excused as a hardship case by the judge.

The grand jury determines if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a certain crime has been committed and, if so, returns an indictment. The grand jury has broad investigating powers over public property of the state and county and also over state and local public officials. Its operation is in conjunction with the Criminal Court Branch of the Jefferson Circuit Court. The Commonwealth's Attorney serves as legal adviser to the grand jury. Each grand jury in Jefferson County serves for a one-month term.

The petit jury is a trial jury which hears evidence presented by both sides of a case. It then renders a verdict based upon this evidence and the law of the case as given them by the trial judge in his instructions. The petit jury serves in the Criminal and Common Pleas Branches of the Jefferson Circuit Court for a term, usually, of two weeks.

SOUTHFIELDS

Southfields Residential Group Center is a small treatment institution for a maximum of twenty delinquent boys from the Jefferson County area. The boys range from 15 to 18 years of age and are sent to Southfields as a condition of their probation from the Jefferson County Juvenile Court. The length of stay ranges from three and a half months to six months or slightly longer.

While at Southfields the boys, all school drop-outs, undergo a work training program at the Central State Hospital and, at times, in the Jefferson County park system.

Since Southfields is considered a treatment program of the newest and most up to date methods, the boys spend a minimum of seven and one half hours per week in group therapy sessions between the evening hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., five evenings per week.

Southfields is located approximately 25 miles from the Jefferson County Fiscal Court Building. It is on 100 acres of land in eastern Jefferson County on Flat Rock Road near Eastwood. Southfields employs no security or severe custodial measures, but rather, attempts are made to assist the boys to see the need for treatment and to stay there as their own decision.

The program started in September, 1961, and employs seven staff members, three of which are social workers. Approximately 70 boys per year use the Southfields facility. The total annual budget appropriated by the Jefferson County Fiscal Court in 1965 was about \$60,000.

Southfields is administered in conjunction with the Kent School of Social Work at the University of Louisville which provides Southfields with student interns and social workers.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

CITIES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Cities in Jefferson County comprise a substantial part of the County's area and population. The Constitution provides that cities shall be divided into classes by the following population figures:

City of the First Class	100,000 and up
City of the Second Class	20,000 to 99,999
City of the Third Class	8,000 to 19,999
City of the Fourth Class	3,000 to 7,999
City of the Fifth Class	1,000 to 2,999
City of the Sixth Class	125 to 999

The City of Louisville is the only city of the first class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Also located in Jefferson County (in 1966) are three cities of the fourth class (Jeffersontown, Shively and St. Matthews), seven cities of the fifth class (St. Regis Park, Lynnview, Anchorage, Beechwood Village, Woodlawn Park, Plantation, Windy Hills), and 54 sixth-class cities. The classification of a city is changed by the State Legislature.

In order to incorporate an area into a city, a petition must be signed by two-thirds of the voters living within the boundary of the proposed city. The determination of whether or not to allow an incorporation rests with the Circuit Court.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION DISTRICTS

Sewer construction districts are formed for the purpose of providing adequate sanitation and drainage facilities within a given area.

In order to establish a sewer construction district 25% of the residents living within the area affected must sign a petition and submit it to the County Court. The County Court passes on the necessity of the district. If it finds that the district is necessary, the County Judge appoints three residents of the district for a term of four years to serve as Commissioners for the district. The cost of the construction of the sanitation and drainage facilities are assessed against the property owners benefited within the district.

WATER DISTRICTS

Until recently the public water supply in Jefferson County was provided by several independent water districts, two small city water companies, and the Louisville Water Company.

As the result of a 1965 law suit, the Court of Appeals ruled that the Louisville Water Company was authorized to purchase the assets of the independent water districts by agreement. Consequently, all but one of the independent water districts have now been merged with the Louisville Water Company, resulting in huge savings to residents of the old districts. The ultimate goal is to allow all county residents to receive this benefit, and negotiations are now in process for the consolidation of the one remaining independent water district with the Louisville Water Company.

Since the number of County residents outside of Louisville being supplied by the Louisville Water Company has reached 50,000, the Jefferson County Judge is authorized by law to appoint two additional members to the five-member Board of Waterworks which runs the Louisville Water Company.

The Anchorage Water Company and the Jeffersontown Water and Sewage Commission are managed by boards elected by the residents of the respective cities. Both obtain their water supply from the Louisville Water Company.

ROAD DISTRICTS

If a road is not a federal, state, county, or city road, the property owners along the road are responsible for maintaining the road. In order to improve the road the property owners whose land abuts the road may set up a public road district for the purpose of improving the road.

A public road district may be established by the owners of the property whose land consists of 51% of the front footage along the road to be improved. A petition asking the formation is submitted to the County Court. The County Court holds a hearing on the petition and, if granted, appoints three persons from the district for a term of four years as the road district Board of Directors. Their duty is to control and manage the affairs of the district. Money for the improvement of the road is obtained by assessing the owners of the property abutting on the improved road on a lineal front footage basis.

SCHOOLS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

There are four basic school systems within Jefferson County that encompass grades one through twelve. These are the Jefferson County Public School System, the City of Louisville Public School System, the Catholic School System, and the Anchorage Public School System. In addition to these, there are several private elementary and secondary schools in Jefferson County. All accredited schools in Kentucky are under the supervision of the State Department of Education.

There were over 164,000 students attending 49 secondary and 180 elementary schools within these four school systems in 1965.

A breakdown of the four basic school systems is set forth in the following table:

School System	Secondary Schools	Elementary Schools
	Number—Enrollment	Number—Enrollment
Jefferson County	15 (31,162)	50 (38,284)
Louisville	20 (22,638)	50 (27,602)
Catholic (City)	12 (7,344)	48 (16,998)
(County)	4 (2,045)	31 (17,825)
Anchorage	None	1 (306)

The County School System, as a county unit under the administration of an elected superintendent, came into being in 1884. Since 1884 the superintendent has continued to serve as the chief administrative officer. However, in 1920 the state legislature enacted legislation providing for the election of county boards of education and provided for the appointment of the county superintendent by the boards of education.

Members of the County Board of Education are elected from five educational districts. Members are elected for terms of four years, and elections are conducted every two years; two members are elected at one election and three at the alternate election.

There are four colleges and one university in Jefferson County with numerous other business, theological and trade schools. The colleges and universities, with their 1965 enrollment, are listed below.

Bellarmino College	1,754
Catherine Spalding College	1,612
Kentucky Southern College	713
University of Louisville	7,488
Ursuline College	554
TOTAL	12,121

ELECTIONS

Primary Election

The primary is an elimination process whereby each party selects a candidate to represent it against the other party's candidate in the November general election. Each person who desires to run for office on a political party ticket must enter that party's primary held on the first Tuesday after the fourth Monday in May. Usually the only active political parties in Jefferson County are the Republican and Democratic parties, but the primary is not limited only to these parties.

In order for a person to vote in a particular party's primary, he must be registered as a member of that party before the preceding general election, unless he is a newly registered voter.

If a person will be eligible to vote in the general election in November, he is eligible to vote in a primary. For example, if a person's 18th birthday fell after the primary but before the general election, he would be eligible to vote in both the primary and general elections, assuming, of course, that he is registered.

General Election

A general, or as is sometimes called a regular election, is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. At this election the eligible voters select the person for the office to be filled. Ordinarily, this election pits a Republican against a Democrat but should another political party hold a primary election in May, then its candidate would also be entitled to run in the general election. It is also possible for an independent candidate, one who is not backed by a party, to file for the general election.

The person receiving the most votes for the regular term of a county office in the general election is declared elected and enters upon the duties of his office on the first Monday in January following his election. (The county tax commissioner, a state officer, takes office on the first Monday of December after his election.)

A list of offices to be filled by voters in the next four general elections are as follows:

- 1966 One U. S. Senator for a term of 6 years, one U. S. Congressman for a term of 2 years, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals for a term of 8 years
- 1967 Governor and State officials for a term of 4 years, four State Senators for a term of 4 years, and 17 State Representatives for a term of 2 years. Certain city officials.
- 1968 President and Vice President of the United States for a term of 4 years, one U. S. Senator for a term of 6 years and a U. S. Congressman for a term of 2 years
- 1969 All County officials for a term of 4 years, Thirteen Circuit Court Judges for a term of 6 years, a Commonwealth's Attorney for a term of 6 years, a Circuit Court Clerk for a term of 6 years, three State Senators for a term of 4 years, and 17 State Representatives for a term of 2 years. Mayors and certain city officials.

Special Elections

A special election is an election for a particular emergency. They are held to fill vacancies in legislative offices caused by the death or resignation of a state senator or representative. They may also be held for other purposes, some of which are elections on special tax issues, bond issues, and local option regarding the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Voters

To be eligible to become a registered voter and therefore eligible to vote, a person must be a citizen of the United States, and be 18 years of age on or before the general election in November. He must also be a resident of the state for one year, a resident of the county for six months, and a resident of the precinct for 60 days. In addition he must not have been convicted of a felony or certain other high crimes and must not have been declared a mental defective.

County Registration and Purgation Board

The COUNTY REGISTRATION AND PURGATION BOARD is a three member appointed board that serves for a term of four years. The State Board of Registration and Purgation appoints one person from each of the two major political parties and these two appointees in turn select the third member.

The Board's main duties are to ascertain whether or not a resident of the county is qualified to vote in local, state, and national elections. The Board reaches its decisions by examining the voter's voting records, the records of those persons who have died or moved away, and by passing upon the recommendations made by precinct judges. The Board also maintains comparative signature books to be used in polling places. A person who has not voted for two successive elections may be purged from the voting lists.

County Election Commission

THE COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION by state law is composed of three members — the elected County Sheriff, and one Democratic and Republican member appointed by the State Board of Election Commissioners. The Commission appoints the election officers, inspects the voting machines, supervises the tabulation of votes, certifies election returns, and instructs election officers with respect to their duties.

The Commission meets on many occasions between elections to prepare and arrange for future elections. On Election Day it remains in session throughout the entire day to resolve differences in matters that may arise at the polls, and to receive the returns from the polling places.

Louisville Board of Registration Commissioners

The administration of registration for elections in the City of Louisville is under the supervision of the BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS. Their functions are similar to the County Registration and Purgation Board except that it is confined to residents of the City of Louisville. The Board of Registration Commissioners is composed of two citizens of the City of Louisville who must be members of different political parties. They are appointed by the Mayor who may vote on any issue when the two Commissioners cannot agree.

Precincts

For election purposes counties are subdivided into units called precincts. In each precinct on election day there are four election officers, a clerk, a sheriff, and two judges, who conduct the operation of the "polls". The election officers are equally divided between the two major political parties. It is the responsibility of the county judge to see that there are a sufficient number of precincts in the county. State law provides that precincts should be arranged to contain no more than 700 eligible voters where the precinct uses voting machines. If there are no voting machines the maximum number of eligible voters in a precinct should be no more than 400.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW CENTER

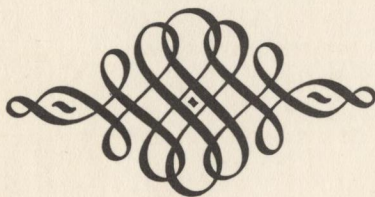
The Local Government Law Center was formed in 1963 at the University of Louisville School of Law as a joint enterprise of the City of Louisville, the Fiscal Court and the University of Louisville.

The Local Government Law Center has a director and staff. It does in-depth research on legal problems arising in connection with City or County government. The Law Center also researches and drafts legislation for and on behalf of local government officials for presentation to the Kentucky General Assembly.





The Jefferson County Fiscal Court is making this booklet available as a public service. The material in it was compiled by the office of the Jefferson County Judge and the office of the Jefferson County Attorney, with the cooperation of the various public officials and heads of departments mentioned in the booklet.





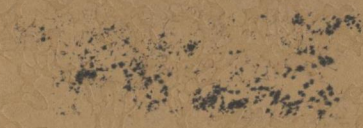


ACW 7566

AAO-9176



Gaylord 
PAMPHLET BINDER
 Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.



University of Louisville Libraries



U005 24489568 5

JS
451
.K49
J42
1965
c.2

Your Jefferson County government